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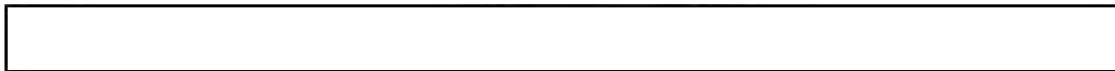
16 February 1962



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



25X1

TOP SECRET

16 February 1962

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

25X1

2. The Congo situation. (*Page ii*)

25X1

25X1

5. India: Nehru's Congress party likely to retain substantial majority after election beginning today. (*Page iv*)

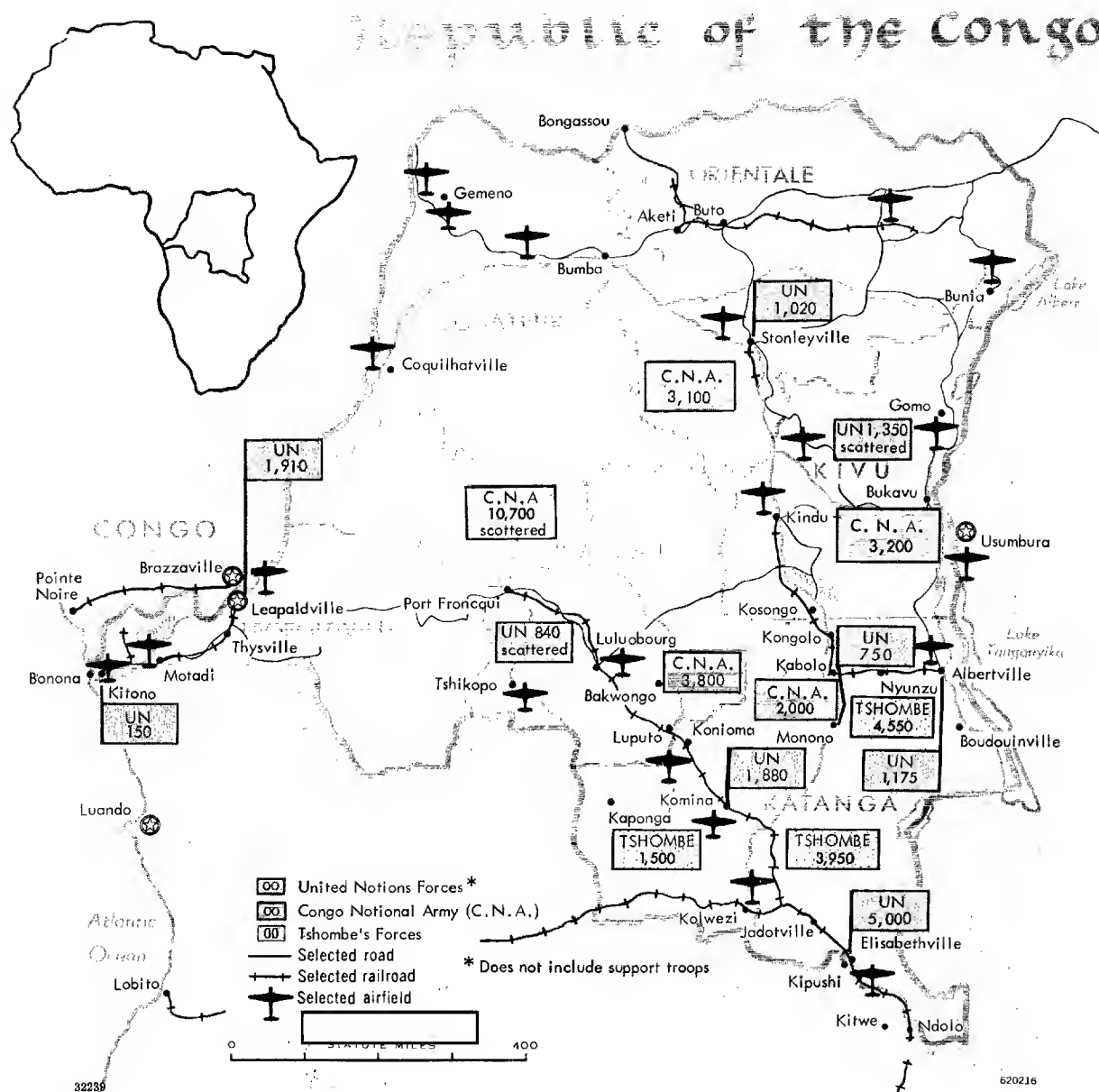
6. Cyprus: Dissension increases between Greek and Turkish elements. (*Page iv*)

7. Ethiopia: Death of Empress may significantly affect political situation in Addis Ababa. (*Page v*)

8. UAR-France: Nasir offers to normalize relations with Paris after an Algerian settlement. (*Page v*)

25X1

25X1

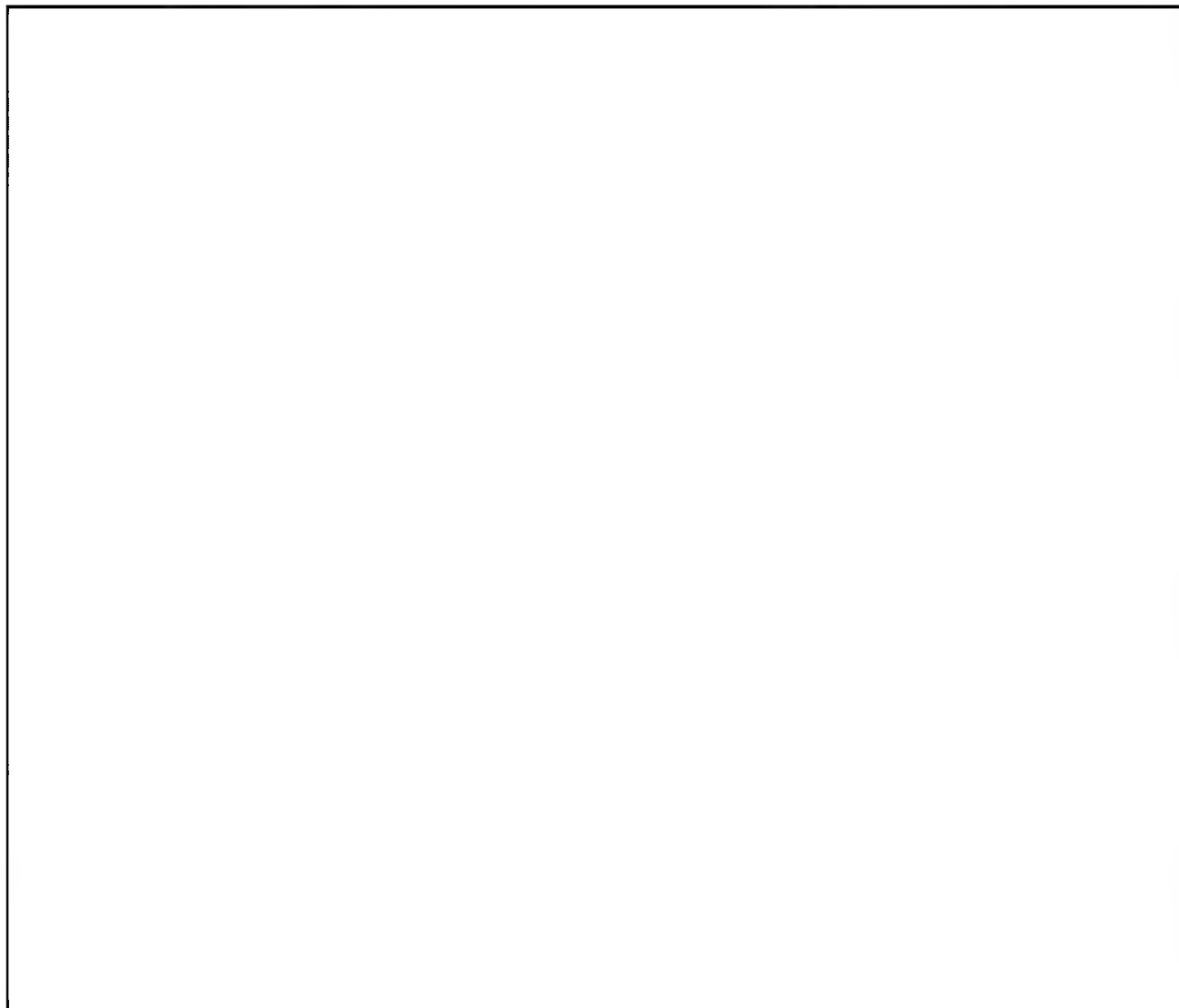


CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

16 February 1962

DAILY BRIEF

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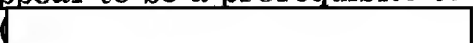


i

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25X1 Congo: The Katanga parliament, in "authorizing" Tshombé to resume talks with Adoula aimed at reintegrating Katanga with the Congo, has underscored the Katangan view that the Kitona accords of last December are not binding, and that Katanga's future is subject to negotiation. Among the conditions attached to any reunification of the Congo were demands that the central government renounce the use of "international"--i. e., UN--forces in "internal" Congolese affairs, and that Katanga be allocated at least as many cabinet portfolios as those held by "Lumumbists." The Katangan resolution appears designed to spell out Tshombé's current bargaining position, while displaying sufficient reasonableness to deter the UN command from a military offensive in southern Katanga.

25X1  Tension remains high among Europeans and Africans in southern Katanga, who still fear that the UN plans to move military forces to important mining centers outside Elisabethville. The commander of UN troops in Katanga is currently on leave outside the Congo until 17 February, and his return would appear to be a prerequisite to any major UN military move. 

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16 Feb 62

DAILY BRIEF

ii

25X1 

25X1

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India: Indian voters begin casting their ballots on 16 February in an election which has aroused little popular enthusiasm. Despite vigorous campaigning by Nehru and opposition leaders, the commanding advantage enjoyed by the Congress party has left the electorate of some 210 million generally apathetic except in a few highly publicized contests. First results will be announced after polling is completed on 25 February. Congress candidates are likely to retain a substantial majority of the 494 elected seats in the lower house of Parliament, although they probably will hold fewer than their present total of 366. Congress control in most states will be maintained by decisive margins, but the party's majorities in several state legislatures are likely to be reduced. Conservative elements and independents, including many dissident Congress candidates, will benefit most by these losses. However, Communist candidates, despite weakening popular support, probably will manage to maintain roughly their present position nationally--they won 9 percent of the popular vote in 1957--and possibly to improve their position in West Bengal and certain other areas of party strength by exploiting local issues. [REDACTED]

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25X1 [REDACTED] Cyprus: Fazil Kuchuk, Cypriot vice president and leader of the Turkish Cypriots, is reported disturbed over recent statements by Greek Cypriot cabinet ministers intimating that union with Greece remains their final objective. Ambassador Wilkins comments that the two communities are at greater odds today than at any time during the past year. The guarantor powers, Greece, Turkey, and Britain, continue to urge restraint, but tempers have flared in recent weeks. Turkish Cypriots are accusing Makarios and his advisers of refusing to implement the provisions of the Cyprus settlement, while Greek Cypriots are denouncing Turkish Cypriot leaders for obstructionism and political blackmail. [REDACTED]

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25X1 [REDACTED]

16 Feb 62

DAILY BRIEF

iv

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***Ethiopia:** The death on 14 February of the widely respected Empress following a long illness will result in a 60-day period of mourning during which political activity in Ethiopia will be sharply curtailed. If Emperor Haile Selassie experiences an emotional shock comparable to that of several years ago upon the death of his favorite son, Ethiopia's internal administration may be tied up for several months, since all facets of the administration depend on his direct decisions. The Empress was widely regarded as the peoples' intercessor in the Palace as well as Haile Selassie's respected adviser on internal political matters. Her death may lead to a gradual decline of popular support for Haile Selassie's regime. The Empress' death is a heavy blow to the crown prince's aspiration to succeed to the throne--she was considered his most powerful supporter--and the septuagenarian Emperor may soon publicly back a fourteen-year-old grandson, who became the Duke of Harar upon the death of his father, the Emperor's favorite. Such action against the crown prince, who for several years has been implicated in plotting against the Emperor, would antagonize reformist groups in the administrative and military services and could result in renewed dissident activity. [REDACTED]

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***UAR-France:** [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] has asked the US Embassy in Cairo to pass word to the French Government that President Nasir desires to establish close relations with France as soon as the Algerian problem is settled. [REDACTED] Cairo will be ready to talk to the French about the French prisoners now on trial in Cairo after an Algerian settlement is announced. Nasir would not be making much of a sacrifice on the issue of the French prisoners, since the Egyptian prosecution has not been able to present a convincing case that they were involved in significant espionage activities.

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Both De Gaulle and Foreign Minister Couve de Murville have repeatedly indicated that they wanted to improve France's relations

16 Feb 62

DAILY BRIEF

v

25X1

with the Arab states and have recognized the Algerian war as the major obstacle to this objective. Paris would probably be cautiously receptive to any UAR initiative in this direction.

25X1

25X1

16 Feb 62

DAILY BRIEF

vi

25X1

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

Military Representative of the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

The Atomic Energy Commission

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The National Security Agency

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